

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Whitlock, Charles & Caroline, House

other name/site number _____

2. Location

street name 24 South 100 East ☐ not for publication

city or town Ephraim ☐ vicinity

state Utah code UT county Sanpete code 039 zip code 84627

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- ☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.
- ☐ removed from the National
Register.
- ☐ other, (explain:) _____

Charles & Caroline House
Name of Property

Ephraim, Sanpete County, Utah
City, County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

buildings

sites

structures

objects

1

0

Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Scandinavian-American Pair-house in Utah

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Scandinavian Pair House (Parstuga)

OTHER: Vernacular Classical

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Limestone

walls STONE: Limestone

ADOBE

roof WOOD: shingle, METAL

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

8. Description

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1860

Significant Dates

c. 1860, c.1910s

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other Name of repository: _____

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Charles & Caroline Whitlock House
Name of Property

Ephraim, Sanpete County, Utah
City, County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre(s)

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/2 / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

B / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

C / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

D / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Property Tax No.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

☐ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Roger Baker & Cory Jensen (Utah SHPO)

organization _____ date July 20, 2006

street & number See Below telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs: Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name/title Roger Baker

street & number 12 North 740 East telephone 801-422-8170

city or town Ephraim state UT zip code 84627

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Charles and Caroline Whitlock House, Ephraim, Sanpete Co., UT

Narrative Description

The Charles and Caroline¹ Whitlock House in Ephraim, Utah, is a Scandinavian-influenced vernacular classical dwelling type known as a *parstuga* or “pair house.” Constructed of random ashlar limestone blocks (with an interior wythe of rubble stone) and adobe brick on a limestone foundation, the house has a gable roof running parallel to the street that has deteriorated wood shingles over which corrugated metal panels have been placed on some sections. The eaves are open and do not have the boxed cornices or frieze, typical of the classical-style residences in Utah of the era. Exposed rafter ends reveal what appear to be primarily rounded log slabs and round log purlins.

According to the Sanpete County tax assessment records the house was built in 1897. However, the assessor noted this is a conservative date²--the date is probably closer to 1860.³ (The assessor indicated that the house could be at least ten to twenty years older than his estimate, perhaps much more.) The house also appears on the 1892 Sanborn map, which is the earliest map for Ephraim. In examining the exterior it is readily apparent that the house was constructed in segments because of variations in the stonework, which has been repointed on certain sections of the house, and the adobe brick that was used in other sections. A rear full-length addition is apparent on all Sanborn maps up to 1908. This was removed and a centrally placed wood frame cross-wing addition was built in its place, most likely in the 1910s. This later addition was recently removed because of severe deterioration. There are no extant outbuildings associated with the house and the lot is quite narrow. The house is located fairly close to the street at the front of the property with narrow side yards on each end. The property is not landscaped and the overgrowth of lilac and elms at the front and rear of the lot has recently been cleared so that the house is now visible from the street.

Exterior Description

The primary (east) façade features balanced tripartite fenestration with two windows on either side of a central doorway. The two centermost windows are placed closer to the central doorway than to the outermost windows, which is a defining characteristic of the pair house and reflects the placement of interior partitions. The door appears to be a late-nineteenth-century Victorian replacement with a large oval window, and is quite weathered. The windows on the primary façade have been boarded up, but some retain the original six-over-six

¹ “Caroline” is the spelling of her on LDS genealogy records and all census records; however, on the headstone of her grave in the Ephraim Park Cemetery, her name is spelled “Carline.” The dates on the grave stone agree with other birth and death records.

² More common than not, construction dates provided in tax assessments have been proven to be inaccurate for buildings constructed prior to c. 1920, and oftentimes represent an addition or alteration to an existing house.

³ See Section 8 for an explanation of the construction date. Interestingly, on the original list of pair houses prepared for the *Scandinavian-American Pair-house in Utah* thematic nomination, Thomas Carter listed the construction date for the Whitlock House as 1860—he also listed this house as being demolished by 1981; however, that information might have been reported but never corroborated, as the house has been abandoned and in disrepair for four decades. The current owner lived in Ephraim in 1981 and can certify that the house was never demolished.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Charles and Caroline Whitlock House, Ephraim, Sanpete Co., UT

wooden sash. All openings on the house feature thick rough-sawn wood lintels along with wood casings and sills.

The stone and mortar finish work on the exterior varies around the building due to additions and later repointing. The mortar on right half of the front elevation appears original and typical of early stone houses in Utah, in that the mortar was applied thickly in the joints and troweled over the stone, concealing much of the stone but creating a smooth appearance. The left half of the main façade has raked mortar joints, indicating a later repointing job that replaced the original lime mortar with what appears to be Portland cement. The shadow lines provided by the deep mortar joints create a more rusticated appearance.

Why only half of the front façade was repointed is unknown. However, there is an obvious demarcation line—a crack that runs from just under the eave straight down to the foundation—just to the right of the second window from the right, indicating that the right 1/3 of the house was an addition. When this was constructed is unknown.⁴ The stonework reveals this as a later addition, as the blocks are slightly smaller than those on the larger portion of the house and the original lime mortar is still intact on portions. Also in the interior the addition has what appears to be a sleeping loft, which could indicate a different construction date. Perhaps the best clue that this is a later addition is the chimney supported by the partition wall, indicating that this was once an end wall since the other chimney is on the south end wall. The original house, without the addition, would have been a Type IIB plan, or a 2/3 pair house.

The north elevation reveals a less-finished appearance in the stonework with rubble mostly covered with mortar instead of ashlar masonry being the primary material. Again, this would seem to indicate a different construction date, as the masonry on the opposite gable end (part of the original house) is similar to the rest of the original house. The only fenestration on this façade is a small opening to the attic loft in the upper left corner. It appears that there was never a window in the opening, only a top-hinged clapboard shutter. At the top of the stone wall, directly under the eaves, are three exposed round log purlin ends—one at the ridge and one on either side halfway between the ridge and the wall ends.

The rear (west) elevation reveals the most variation in materials. The left 1/3 of this façade, which is the later addition, is stone masonry that has been repointed with Portland cement, similar to the front façade. The original portion of this façade, or right 2/3, is constructed of adobe brick in a staggered bond. Adobe was probably used to save money, as it could be made on site by the builder fairly quickly. The adobe is in fair condition as a portion was partially protected by a later cross-wing addition until recently. The portion to the right 1/3 of the building that was not protected is not in good condition and is settling. In this section of the façade there are some projecting pieces of lumber about a foot down from the eaves, under which a one-inch-thick lumber sill is located. These project out a foot or more and supported the original full-length rear addition. The deteriorated adobe has left an opened hole in the wall that is temporarily covered with wood to protect the interior.

⁴ The first Sanborn map for Ephraim is 1892, and the house appears to be its current length on that map, so the addition was built sometime before then.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 3

Charles and Caroline Whitlock House, Ephraim, Sanpete Co., UT

The second rear addition, the central cross-wing, was large enough for a good-sized room, but many of the boards were missing and it had started to collapse so it was recently removed. There are two doorways, one just to the left of center that entered into the cross wing from the house, and another to the left of this that provides access to the addition. A single window is located on the right side of the façade; however, this has been boarded up and has no remains of a casing or frame.

The south elevation has sustained the most deterioration. This gable end supported a chimney which projected up through the ridgeline of the roof. At an unknown date the chimney and the outer wythe of stone from the gable halfway down the wall collapsed, leaving a hole in the eave and exposing the inner wythe of rubble stone. There is a single doorway just to the right of center. The door appears to be an early twentieth-century replacement and is fairly deteriorated.

Interior Description

In its current configuration, the interior space is divided into three rooms running axially. There was a fourth room in the rear cross wing addition that is now demolished. The interior fenestration trim varies, but is most ornate around the door and windows in the original section of the house, while the base moldings are plain. In the middle section the trim around the doorway that leads to the later addition also consists of plain boards.

The leftmost (south) room is the smallest and served as the kitchen area. There are some extant cabinets and cupboards built on either side of the rear window. These most likely are not original, but appear to be historic, although they suffered some fire damage—probably when the house was used as a workshop. The exterior doorway could possibly be a later improvement as the trim consists of plain boards as in the later section of the house.

The center room is the largest and is where the front and rear doorways provide access to the house. The windows and front door in this room reveal existing casings in poor repair. The casings are barely attached and there is considerable deterioration. There is a built-in closet with double doors and two drawers below in the north wall of this room which appears to be original to the construction of this part of the house. This is to the right side of the wall; on the left side is the entryway to the north room addition. Between the two is a small hole in the wall where a stove pipe was connected to the chimney; the stove is no longer in the house. On the west wall of the room is the rear doorway that led into the cross-wing addition. A portion of the adobe west wall has collapsed and the opening covered with boards. The ceiling in this section is of note, being constructed of approximately 10-inch wide beaded tongue-and-groove boards, which was uncommon in any residence in this era. The ceiling in the south section is the more typical plaster.

The rightmost room (the north addition) is also open and is the least-finished of the three rooms. The ceiling joists of dimensioned lumber are exposed, and there is a crude opening to a loft above that was accessed by ladder. The rafters are exposed in the loft and are also of dimensioned lumber, in contrast to the log slab rafters

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 4

Charles and Caroline Whitlock House, Ephraim, Sanpete Co., UT

in the original portion of the house. The door at the rear of the room is constructed of beveled wood planks and appears original to this section.

The Whitlock House is undergoing a state rehabilitation tax credit project based on the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation. The only work completed to date is the selective demolition of the dilapidated rear wood-frame addition. The house retains its historic and architectural integrity and is a contributing historic resource in Ephraim, Utah.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1

Charles and Caroline Whitlock House, Ephraim, Sanpete Co., UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Charles and Caroline Whitlock House, constructed c. 1860, in Ephraim, Utah, is significant under Criterion C as an early example of the Scandinavian parstuga, or “pair house” in Utah. Nominated under the *Scandinavian-American Pair-house in Utah* multiple property submission (MPS), the Whitlock House was one of the houses identified in the original research conducted for the MPS. Interestingly, it was noted as being demolished, but this is probably because it had not been in use as a residence since the late 1950s and was so overgrown with shrubs and trees that it was almost indiscernible from the street. The limestone-constructed house is what is identified in the MPS as a Type II pair house, which is the most commonly encountered of the four types in Utah. The house actually started out as a Type IIB, with only two rooms, to which was added another room to complete the plan. The pair house is an interesting cultural identifier in a society that encouraged homogeneity in all things, including architecture. There were many Scandinavian converts to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church) in the nineteenth century and a large percentage of them immigrated to Utah as was prescribed by Brigham Young as part of the “gathering of Saints.”⁵ Most early Mormon domestic architecture was based on classical stylistic influences and house types that diffused from other American regions common to the early to-mid nineteenth century and particular to the regions of origin of the various Mormon settlers. However, a small percentage of the Scandinavian settlers built homes reminiscent of their homelands. The pair house is the most prominent of any immigrant cultural influence in vernacular architecture from the settlement era of Utah (roughly 1847-1880). What is most interesting is that both Charles and Caroline Whitlock were not of Scandinavian descent, which attests to the broader appeal of this house type. The Whitlock’s settled in Ephraim in 1854, where Charles was a saddle and harness maker, constable, city marshal, and farmer. The house, although abandoned for several years, still retains the characteristics that identify it as a pair house. The current owner plans to use a state rehabilitation tax credit to restore the property for use as a residence.

Background of Charles and Elizabeth Whitlock

Charles Whitlock and his wife Caroline, the first owners of the house, were not historically prominent except as exemplars of the sturdy Mormon pioneers that settled Ephraim, Utah, in 1854. He is, in fact a bit of a cipher, leaving few stories and no journals, just the grim facts of birth and death on a gravestone in the Ephraim Park Cemetery. A second small marker is in the ground next to the one shared by Charles and Carline,⁶ notes that Charles was a Private in the Utah Territory Military Cavalry and fought in the Blackhawk War in the Utah Territory.

⁵ Up to the mid-twentieth century, Mormon converts were encouraged to leave their homelands and “gather” in Utah to build up Zion. As the Mormon Church population became larger and more global in the latter half of the twentieth century the gathering was no longer stressed.

⁶ It is “Carline” on the gravestone and Caroline on all other records.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 2

Charles and Caroline Whitlock House, Ephraim, Sanpete Co., UT

There are two references to his war experience. One is a passing mention in a 1998 television documentary.⁷ The second reference was in a speech given by John Lowry⁸ at a reunion of Black hawk War Veterans. The one sentence reference to Whitlock states that "The Chief, Black hawk told Charles Whitlock of Ephraim, the same thing as had been told me concerning the intention of the Indians."⁹

The sparse records do include one photograph of Charles Whitlock and his wife Caroline. The picture shows him and his extended family, in front of the Ephraim house.¹⁰ The article also includes a story attributed to Ferrol Whitlock as son of Charles. The story describes Charles as an honest friend of the Indians.

Charles Whitlock and his wife Caroline Matilda King seemed to be fairly typical of most early Utah settlers. According to one history Charles moved to Utah in 1851 as a teamster for Livingston and Kincaid, driving seven yoke of oxen. Apparently he lived in Manti for a short time then moved to Spring City for awhile. He then moved back to Manti due to the Indian skirmishes before finally settling in Ephraim.¹¹ He was with his father and seven siblings at this time. The family assisted in the construction of the fort in Ephraim. His occupation is variously listed in census records as laborer and harness maker. He learned the harness trade in Missouri and continued it in Utah. Charles also farmed 35 acres and was a constable in the area for seven years and a city marshal for a year in Ephraim.¹² The birth place of Charles is a matter of debate. According to LDS Church ancestry records he was born 4 January 1833 in Grove, Allegany, New York. However, according to two other records, Charles was born in Ray County, Missouri, on the same date.¹³ The couple was married on 1 February 1853 in Spring City and had six children. Charles died 10 August 1919 (LDS genealogical records indicate 1920), in Sanpete County, Utah. Charles' wife, Caroline is also just a matter of public record. She was purportedly born in Grove, Allegany, New York, on 11 December 1836, and died 17 March 1917 in Ephraim.¹⁴ The Whitlock's marker stones make no mention of the fact that Charles is the grandson of one of the most prominent pioneers in Sanpete, James Allred of Spring City, who established what was then called the Allred Settlement on Canal Creek. Allred moved to Spring City from Manti, Utah, in 1852.

⁷ Written by Glenn Anderson and produced & directed by Rob Sibley, *Utah's Blackhawk War: Cultures in Conflict* (KBYU, 1998), 60 min.

⁸ It was an incident between some Manti, Utah, Mormons that included John Lowry and some Indians in Manti that could have been the final trigger of the Utah Blackhawk War. Lowry's talk to veterans is a justification of his actions.

⁹ Peter Gottfredson, *The Blackhawk War in Utah*. John Lowry's Address to Veterans is Part of a Comprehensive History of the War., 9 April 1865, Peter Gottfredson, 27 May 2006 <<http://blackhawkwarutah.com/beginsblackhawkwar.htm>>.

¹⁰ LaVar Taylor, "Descendants of Which Ephraim Can Be Proud," *Messenger - Enterprise* (Manti, Utah), Thursday, 2, November 1978, 6.

¹¹ All of these communities are on the same stretch of road in Sanpete County within twenty miles of each other.

¹² *History of Sanpete and Emery Counties, Utah*, Ogden, UT: W.H. Lever, 1896, p.348

¹³ This date was provided in *History of Sanpete and Emery Counties, Utah*, Ogden, UT: W.H. Lever, 1896, p.348; as well as on *Ancestry.com*, with information provided by the 1850 federal census, and is more than likely the most accurate.

¹⁴ This birthplace is also provided by LDS ancestry records and could be inaccurate since records can be submitted by anyone.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Charles and Caroline Whitlock House, Ephraim, Sanpete Co., UT

Conjecture suggests that Caroline may have also come from a prominent family since her grandfather was ordained and Elder in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints' Kirtland (Ohio) Elders Quorum, 26 September 1837. Eleazar's father of the same name was prominent enough for a note in *Conquerors of the West: Stalwart Mormon Pioneers, Vols. 1-2*: "Unknown Eleazar undoubtedly came to the Valley prior to 1857 as he was involved in the Echo Canyon Campaign [also known as the "Utah War"], and the Walker and Black Hawk Indian Wars. He was a Mason and a farmer. He settled in Spring City, but was driven from there by the Indians. He was called to settle Circleville and was driven from there also, losing nearly everything he owned."¹⁵

Both the 1870 and the 1880 census show the Charles and Caroline Whitlock family in Ephraim. In both records he is listed as a harness maker. Both records show that Charles and Caroline could read and write, yet they seem to have written nothing for posterity. Yet the house they occupied is noteworthy. It could be one of the few remaining in Ephraim possibly crafted from salvaged stone originally used for the Ephraim Fort or the Town Square (pasture). It is the oldest of the surviving structures within two blocks of the fort and built between 1860 and 1880.

Caroline died in 1917 and Charles (a widower) sold the house to Katie Munk two years later in 1919. The deed was recorded on August 12, two days after his death on August 10. It had been signed by Charles about three years earlier, 19 June 1916. Information on Katie Munk is virtually non-existent. There is no Katie Munk in the Ephraim cemetery. The census indicates a Katie M. Taylor as an eight year old child living in Ephraim with her mother and father. The census shows a birth date of 9 May 1892. And her parents are listed: Thomas Taylor is her father and her mother is Hannah, perhaps Hannah Whitlock. The connection is not entirely clear because the birth year on the census form for Hannah is 1871 and first child of Charles and Caroline, Hannah, was born 2 January 1870. However, listed just next to Katie Taylor's household on the 1900 Ephraim census are her mother's parents, Charles and Caroline Whitlock, who apparently lived nearby or even in the same house. LDS Church records show that Katie May Taylor married Jacob Kenneth Munk 28 September 1910. Charles had deeded his house to his granddaughter, the daughter of his first child, Hannah.

Katie Munk only had the deed to the house about four years before she sold it to William Lee Bailey in 1923. She may have moved to California when she sold it because her death on 25 July 1985 was in El Sobrante, Contra Costa County, California. Her husband, Jacob Kenneth Munk, died in Oakland California 7 years earlier, 29 July 1978. Katie had three children who died; one is buried in Milford, Beaver County, Utah, and the other two in Ephraim. The two that were buried in Ephraim lived short lives. The first was born and died on the same December day in 1919, the 8th. The stone that marks this child's grave has no dates inscribed. The inscription is simple: "Hannah Munk Daughter of Kenneth and Katie T." This would have been 4 months after

¹⁵ *Conquerors of the West: Stalwart Mormon Pioneers [Database Online] Ancestry.Com*, ed. Florence C. Youngberg, 1999). Agreka Books, Ancestry.Com, 27 May 2006
<http://www.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=6230&o_xid=8913&o_lid=8913>.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Charles and Caroline Whitlock House, Ephraim, Sanpete Co., UT

she received the house from Charles, her grandfather. Her second child lived a month and a half into 1921. Two years later she sold the house for \$500.

Information about the next occupant of the rock house is just as scarce in spite of the fact that older people now living in Ephraim remember the Bailey family. However, the memory of William Lee Bailey and his wife Mary Lucile Jewkes are mainly anecdotes and dates.¹⁶ There is some evidence that the family was quite poor in the fact that in 1936 an auditor's tax deed claimed the house for the unpaid property taxes. Two months later the Sanpete County deeded the house back the William Lee Bailey.

The only stories of the occupants came from Neal Cox who now lives in Cedar City. In an 8 March 2006 e-mail Cox indicated that he remembered the occupant as Uncle Willie (William Bailey). Cox mentioned that Uncle Willie lived into his 90s and was fairly well known by the Cox family as an uncle of Neal's father.

As a very young boy, living in Manti, I remember being with Uncle Willie, but I don't remember ever being in the house. He later moved to Ogden [Utah] where he spent the rest of his days. I do remember my father telling me that Uncle Willie had a hard time making a living and had a very leaky roof on his home. One day, my grandfather, Roscoe C. Cox, took my dad [and others?] to the Bailey home and roofed most of the place. They were, however, unable to complete the peak of the roof before dark. Uncle Willie said, "Don't worry; I'll take care of the final work." Dad later would drive past the old place and observe the shingles, which he had helped secure but pointed out that Uncle Willie never got around to finishing the crest of the roof.¹⁷ [Today there is corrugated metal over this unfinished roof.]

Census data from 1920, three years before he bought the house from Katie Munk, show William Lee Bailey as an eighteen year old living with his family. By the 1930 census, he was living in the house with his wife, Lucille with a daughter and three sons. At that time, he worked in a printing office and even though he and his wife appear to have little education, the census enumerator did indicate that they could both read and write. The value of the house is listed as \$800 on the 1930 census (one supposes they were poor when considering that the neighboring house was valued at \$3000 in the same census and it seems particularly hardscrabble to loose a house valued at \$800 to unpaid taxes).

The gravestone in the Ephraim Park Cemetery adds what the census taker apparently missed; that additional children may have been present in the small house. Information on the grave put William's birth on 20 May 1901; he died 29 January 1980. Mary Lucile was born 30 December 1898, and died 27 June 1981. The children listed on the gravestone are "Koleen, Lee Dale, Frank, Reid, Wm. Que, Margene."

¹⁶ On 22 February 2006, the author, a columnist for the *Sanpete Messenger* published an article about the house. He received calls from people telling him they remembered the Bailey family but they offered only characterizations; one repeatedly told inference was that they were poor.

¹⁷ Citation is from 8 March 2006 e-mail to Roger Baker.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 5

Charles and Caroline Whitlock House, Ephraim, Sanpete Co., UT

In 1958, the Baileys sold their house to J. Montel Green who used the house as a shop and storage area, never actually living in it. His son Marte, who sold the house to the present owner, Roger Baker, described his father's use of the house this way:

Dad's use of the house consisted of putting his massive DeWalt radial arm saw just inside the door on the south against the east wall. The arm went into the window well and the long planks went out the door on the south and the inner door on the north of what we called the kitchen. The living room or middle room was used for finish work on the table saw, in the middle of the room. The north room or bedroom was used for supplies and storage of Legionnaire stuff and electronics for his proton and neutron chasing stuff. Dad was the best when it came to being a jack-of-all-trades and master of many.¹⁸

Much of the shop work that took place in the rock house related to the family home Montel constructed just to the south. After he finished the construction, the rock house became storage for his bee supplies and junk piled almost to the ceiling. Marte guesses that the family moved into the new house in the early 1960s. The Whitlock House has since been used only for storage and the yard became overgrown with lilac bushes and elm trees which hid the view from the street.

Montel Green and his wife Martha are still in the memory of most long-term Ephraim residents and most remember that he never lived in the rock house—he just owned it. He had a booming bass voice and soloed in each year's community concert of Handle's *The Messiah*. Montel was a perpetual song leader in the Ephraim LDS South Ward. He was known for his floral neckties which always matched Martha's Sunday dress. James Montel Green was born in Ephraim 9 March 1907. He died 20 August 1989. Montel's wife, Martha Valvorg Andreason was born 3 July 1912 in Eden, Weber County, Utah, and died in Ephraim 4 June 1996. Their marriage in 1954 was four years before they acquired the rock house.

The house is now in the early stages of restoration by Roger Baker of Ephraim. He plans a three-to-five-year rehabilitation tax credit project starting in earnest in the summer of 2006. Only clean up and limited demolition of the rear addition has been completed to date.

Architectural Significance

The Whitlock House is a typical Pair House (1853-90) described by Carter and Goss.¹⁹ "The pair house is defined by its distinctive three-room-wide floor plan. The name comes from the Swedish 'parstuga,' meaning a house with a pair of rooms flanking a central room." Very similar in appearance from the exterior to a central

¹⁸ This is information shared by Marte Greene with Roger Baker when they closed on the sale of the house on 8 February 2006.

¹⁹ Thomas Carter and Peter Goss, *Utah's Historic Architecture 1847-1940* (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1988), 24-25.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 6

Charles and Caroline Whitlock House, Ephraim, Sanpete Co., UT

passage-type house, the primary difference is that the central passageway is replaced by an actual room. In this case the room at the left was used as a kitchen and the room on the right as a bedroom. The right hand room attic was probably also used as a bedroom but other attic space in the house is not usable living space. The front and side walls of the structure are stone. The rear is part stone and part adobe brick, which has deteriorated. The room added at the rear of the house is a later wood structure that recently collapsed and was removed.

The floor plan suggests a variant of the Type II pair house (Fig. 1) as identified by Thomas Carter in a 1981 thematic nomination *The Scandinavian-American Pair-house in Utah*. His survey identified 29 such houses in Utah at the time and the nomination included about 55% of the total pair houses identified. "The façade piercing rules for Type II houses normally place a symmetrical 'window-door-window' pattern in the central room and only a single window in each of the side rooms. Such a façade is characterized by slightly exaggerated spaces between the internal cluster of openings and the windows to each side. The breaking up of the house front into three distinct bays is one of the classic and most easily spotted features of the Type II pair-house."²⁰

Evidence for a construction date earlier than the 1897 date in the tax record is found on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of that period. The house is clearly shown on the 1892 map along with a small adobe outbuilding to the south that no longer exists. The fact that the house does not show on the General Land Office Cadastral Survey of 1856 or 1884 is not surprising. The 1856 survey map designates Fort Ephraim and no other structures. The 1884 map shows only two cabins outside the fort, both are over 2 miles from the fort. It shows no other structures in Ephraim and there were many at that time.

The 1870 and 1880 U.S. Census shows that Charles, his wife Caroline and six children lived in Ephraim (Appendix 4 U.S. Census – 1870, Appendix 5 1880). This suggests that the house could be older than the assessor's date by at least 27 years. The 1880 Census also shows a servant. Although there are no addresses for the city on the census form, the context of the Whitlock names suggests the correct location of the house shown on the Sanborn Map. All of the circumstantial evidence points to a construction date earlier than 1897. The best evidence suggests that the house was standing in 1870. Circumstantial evidence noted later puts the date as early as 1860.

The Sanborn Fire Insurance map is not a precise scale but vaguely suggests that perhaps a room on the North (right) end of the house constructed of the same limestone may have been added later. The quality of the North room stone seems firmer and is cut in smaller blocks. The frame addition on the rear of the house has

²⁰ Scandinavian-American Pair-house in Utah, Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPS), prepared by Thomas Carter, 1981. Another good description of Ephraim Scandinavian Architecture can be found at *Scandinavian Heritage Festival & Conference*. 2006, Sanpete's Scandinavian Architecture, 8 March 2006: <http://www.scandinavianheritagefestival.com/heritage.aspx>.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 7

Charles and Caroline Whitlock House, Ephraim, Sanpete Co., UT

deteriorated to a pile of wood and there is no indication on the county assessor's records when this addition over the rear cellar doors was added.

Perhaps the best cultural context for the house can be found in part of the one paragraph summary written by Thomas Carter in his 1981 nomination of 16 such houses in Ephraim:

During the second half of the 19th century, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the Mormons, colonized much of the Intermountain West in an attempt to build a millennial Kingdom of God. Through intense missionary efforts, Mormon converts were gathered to this new Zion from many parts of the eastern United States and northern Europe. The Scandinavian countries were particularly susceptible to Mormon proselytism and sent over 20,000 emigrants to Utah by 1900.

Carter further points out that in spite of the intentions of Church leaders to mold a homogeneous Zion, many communities persisted in speaking their European Language and continued traditional Scandinavian architecture and other traditions. Ephraim is legend for "hard-headed Danes" who were reluctant to embrace Church President Heber J. Grant's call to give up strong Danish coffee. Ephraim still maintains the moniker "Little Denmark," and sponsors a Scandinavian Heritage Festival each spring. One of the lasting legacies of Scandinavian heritage in Ephraim is represented in the old homes. The pair-houses still exist, but not in great number.

No published histories in the Ephraim Public Library or the local history collections in the Lucy Phillips Library at Snow College mention this house specifically. There are, however, some clues in an unpublished personal history written by Peter Franklin Madsen of Ephraim in 1960 (Appendix 7 Peter Madsen History). He titles his history "The Settling of Ephraim – 1854." Madsen was born in Ephraim in 1877. He wrote his history at age 83. First, Madsen's history supports Whitlock's occupation, "harness maker." Second, it gives some clues about the source of the limestone, which also suggest an earlier construction date.

According to Madsen's unpublished history and *These—Our Fathers*,²¹ the chronology of the limestone Ephraim Fort is as follows:

1854 – Small Fort built

1855- Big Fort was built, measured 60 by 44 2 rods and included 17 acres. The walls were 14 feet high and 4 feet thick, estimated cost to build \$13,000.

1856- Eighty families lived in the Fort as of July 9, of which 50 were Danish and the remaining English and Welsh.

²¹ Daughters of the Utah Pioneers of Sanpete County, *These--Our Fathers: A Centennial History of Sanpete County 1849 to 1947* (Springville, Utah: Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, 1947).

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 8

Charles and Caroline Whitlock House, Ephraim, Sanpete Co., UT

1860- Fort Ephraim residents left the fort and began erecting homes on their city lots.

This chronology seems to suggest that the Charles Whitlock house may not have been the first house built outside the fort as oral tradition repeatedly suggested; however, it also suggests that if constructed of limestone from the fort it could be dated to as early as 1860. The fort dates certainly suggest that the tradition that suggests the house was built out of stone from the fort could be correct. Early Ephraim had access to at least four limestone quarries. This is well documented and repeated in Madsen's history. This stone was used for the Ephraim Fort and for an enclosed "town square" or milk cow pasture. The Fort was directly north of the Whitlock house and the Town Square (pasture) North East across the road. This puts two sources of rough limestone essentially across the street from the Whitlock house. Either structure could have been the source of the limestone. A current careful survey of Ephraim conducted by the current owner of the house found four houses within two blocks of the fort with limestone similar to the Whitlock house. The stone is alike in cut, texture, and pointing. However, the houses other than the Whitlock place have later soffit and fascia and on the earlier Whitlock house there is no soffit or fascia

Although the date cannot be pinpointed, the general appearance suggests a very early date once the fort was abandoned. The house retains its architectural integrity although in a current dilapidated state. The owner is undertaking a state historic preservation tax credit project to restore the house to a livable condition and retain its historical features and appearance so that it remains a contributing historic resource in Ephraim, Utah.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1

Charles and Caroline Whitlock House, Ephraim, Sanpete, UT

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All LDS genealogy information is from <http://www.familysearch.org/>. This web site also includes 1880 census data in pdf format.

Census data from federal census records 1790–1920 are available at
<http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/default.asp>. Data are accessible by name and city.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Charles and Caroline Whitlock House, Ephraim, Sanpete Co., UT

Common Label Information:

1. Charles Whitlock House
2. Ephraim, Sanpete County, Utah
3. Photographer: Roger Baker
4. Date: 13 February 2006
5. Digital File in the possession of Roger Baker

Photo No. 1:

6. (Front) East and South elevation of building.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 2

Charles and Caroline Whitlock House, Ephraim, Sanpete Co., UT

Photo No. 2:

6. East & north elevations of building.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 3

Charles and Caroline Whitlock House, Ephraim, Sanpete Co., UT

Photo No. 3:

6. North & west elevations of building.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 4

Charles and Caroline Whitlock House, Ephraim, Sanpete Co., UT

Photo No. 4:

6. (Back) West elevation of building. Camera facing East.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 5

Charles and Caroline Whitlock House, Ephraim, Sanpete Co., UT

Photo No. 5:

6. (Side) North elevation of building. Camera facing Southwest.



Whitlock House Main Floor Plan (before removal of rear cross wing addition)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 6

Charles and Caroline Whitlock House, Ephraim, Sanpete Co., UT

